

# The Alexandria Gazette.

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## SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS.

The New York papers contain extracts from the Richmond and Petersburg papers to the 23d inst. :

The Richmond papers claim that the Confederates had the decided advantage at the battle of Antietam. The following is from the Richmond Enquirer :

"The enemy's artillery was served with disastrous effect upon our gallant troops; but they replied from musket, howitzer and cannon, with a rapidity and will that carried havoc amidst the opposing ranks. The battle was one of the most severe that has been fought since the opening of the war. Many of our brave men fell. At dark the firing ceased, and in the morning (Thursday) our army were ready to recommence the engagement, the enemy having been forced back the evening before, and the advantage of the battle being still on our side.

"Firing was consequently opened upon the new position supposed to be held by the enemy, but no reply was obtained, and it was then discovered that he had disappeared entirely from the field, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands and about three hundred prisoners. The report current on yesterday that a truce occurred on Thursday for the burial of the dead was unfounded. The prisoners stated that their force was more than a hundred thousand strong, and that McClellan commanded the army in person.

"Our loss was estimated at five thousand in killed wounded and missing. The prisoners state their ranks were greatly decimated, and that the slaughter was terrible, from which we may infer that the enemy's loss was fully as great, if not greater than our own.

"The following is a list of the commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement:

"Gen. Stark, of Mississippi, commanding Jackson's division, killed; Brig. Gen. Branch, of North Carolina, killed; Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, wounded in hip, not dangerously; Brig. Gen. Wright, of Georgia, flesh wounds in breast and leg; Brig. Gen. Lawton, in leg; Brig. Gen. Armistead, in the foot; Brig. Gen. Ripley, in neck, not dangerously; Brig. Gen. Ransome, of North Carolina, slightly; Col. Alfred Cummings, in command of Wilcox's brigade, slightly.

The Petersburg Express argues that the result of the incursion into Maryland, should banish the idea that Maryland is disposed at present to unite her destinies with the South.

The negroes captured at Harper's Ferry have been taken to Richmond, and will probably be sold there by their owners.

The Confederate Congress had passed a bill establishing military defences along the banks of Tennessee and Cumberland rivers to resist the advance of the enemy into Tennessee and Alabama, and for the construction of twelve gunboats suitable in size for the protection of said rivers and States.

The Tallahassee papers announce the death of Gen. Richard K. Hall, a distinguished Floridian. He died last Sunday.

The yellow fever has appeared at Wilmington, N. C. The disease is very malignant, says

the Whig, for we hear of no recoveries. The telegraph operator had closed his office and removed to Goldsboro'.

Col. John T. Thornton, of Virginia, was killed in the recent battles.

All the papers claim victories in all of the recent battles, and call upon the people of the Confederate States not to believe one word contained in the Northern papers of Northern success.

The Enquirer calls upon Congress to increase the salaries of government clerks to allow them to live, as they cannot at the present pay expenses with wood at \$15, and every other essential article higher in proportion.

## Line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 26.—An engine started from Alexandria yesterday, and proceeded as far as Bristoe. Shortly after arriving there, a train of cars were seen approaching from the other side, but the parties in charge of it, on becoming aware of their danger, started their train back, and quickly disappeared. Eight Confederate soldiers were found at Bristoe, who had been stationed there to guard and assist in loading the debris found among the ruins of the trains destroyed at that place.—They were captured and brought down as prisoners. Sixteen freight cars were also found, uninjured, at Manassas, with about half a car load of ammunition, which had been piled on the ground and covered with canvas.

The Confederates, it seems, got the idea, started by some Union prisoners, that this was an infernal machine, and so refused to approach it. It was accordingly loaded on the cars and with them brought down to Alexandria. No other troops were discovered in the vicinity.

It was ascertained from good authority that trains were running regularly night and day to Culpeper, bringing supplies to the enemy, which are conveyed in wagons from that place by way of Sperryville and Front Royal to Winchester. The Rapidan bridge has been rebuilt and the bridge over the Rappahannock was to be finished to-day. All the engines and cars not completely destroyed have been run off from the stations above Bristoe, and are now being used by the Confederates.

Last week the line of pickets established by the Confederates reached from Winchester to Brentsville, a point some six miles south of Manassas.

Marquis of Hartington, his brother in law, Lord George Cavendish, (who are sons of the Duke of Devonshire, the largest land-holder in England,) Col. Leslie, of the British army, and John Rose, Esq., of Canada, who had been sojourning in Washington for some days past, left for Harper's Ferry, to spend a few days with the army in that vicinity.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World states that it is currently reported in Washington that the imminence of foreign intervention by a great continental power (probably France is meant) precipitated the issuance of the President's Emancipation proclamation.

The "charcoal cart" or scuttle style of bonnet is said to be going out, and a fashion coming in more consistent.

## WAR NEWS.

Information is received that Gen. McClellan still had his headquarters at Sharpsburg on Thursday. On that day the Federal forces occupied Maryland Heights, and also Bolivar Heights in Virginia, an artillery force fording the river. A heavy portion of the army was at Williamsport. The Federal pickets occupy the country in Virginia three miles out from Harper's Ferry, where they meet the outposts of the Confederates.

There is nothing of importance to report from the West. The arrival of Gen. Buell at Louisville was announced yesterday. It is stated that he left Lebanon, Tennessee, and Gen. Bragg, with his army, left Carthage, both on the same day, namely, the 21st, and that Buell travelled three hundred and sixty-one miles, and Bragg two hundred and six miles, in the interval, Gen. Buell arriving first at Louisville.

Southern papers claim the battle of Antietam as a Confederate success, estimating their loss in the engagement at five thousand killed, wounded and missing. Gens. Stark, of Mississippi, and Branch, of North Carolina, were killed, and six others wounded.

The towns of Charleston, Ripley and Spencer, in Western Virginia, are now occupied by the Confederate troops. With the exception of Point Pleasant, the Federal troops do not hold a single post south of the Little Kanawha river.

The soldiers Relief Asylum, in their report concerning the U. S. Hospitals, thus speak of the Mansion House Hospital in Alexandria:—"Mansion House, Alexandria, visited by Messrs. Tilley and Ford.—The police of this hospital is reported to be excellent, and the surgical attendance good. The committee report that they witnessed inspection of the hospital by Surgeon Summers, the result of which was entirely satisfactory, and convincing to them that the surgeon in charge was determined to make his hospital all that such an institution should be. There is, however, a great defect in the rations served to the convalescents, the variety being about the same each day. The tea and coffee furnished is the same miserable, unwholesome trash furnished to nearly all hospitals by the Commissary Department—trash unfit to drench the meanest brute. For some days previous to their visit, the committee state that the bread furnished by the Government bakery at Alexandria had been poor, frequently sour. This, however, is probably not a usual occurrence, as the bread from the bakery has generally been good."

The New York Herald, of Wednesday, clamors for a change in the Cabinet, or rather, for the construction of a new Cabinet who thoroughly agree with the President in his policy of emancipation. It calls on Mr. Seward to lead the way and resign.

It is said "that out of a loyal population of not more than 150,000, Western Virginia has furnished over 16,000 U. S. volunteers for the war."